## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

## What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

R. C. Brown's account of the battle of Spring Hill, which appeared in The Tribung a short | manding general, and I know of no rule in | court-martialed at once, convicted of murder | der Stoneman, I will give you my experience. time ago, was no doubt correct as far as it re- equity why the same authority should not and sentenced to be shot, and the sentence At the time we left Atlanta-July 5th, 1864ferred to the part his regiment (the Sixtyfourth Ohio) took in it, but it was far from correct in what it said about Schoffeld and the balance of his army. I will try to write an account of the campaign as seen by one of General Cox's privates, and I will begin where General Capron said he saw a column of infantry coming from the direction of Pulaski on the double-quick; for it is a fact that when we saw the desperate situation of Capron's command, we struck out at a gait that was quite an improvement on the ordinary doubloquick, and I shall never forget the cheer that went up from Capron's boys when we ran in between them and the enemy. We held the enemy back that day and part of the next; then we fell back and crossed the river at Columbia in the night, where our division alone (the Third division, Twenty-third Army Corps) disputed the passage of Lec's two divisions, with nearly all of Hood's artillery, till after dark on the 29th of November, These are the facts, yet R. C. Brown would have us believe that all of Schofield's army lay opposite Columbia, confronting a rebel skirmish line, while his regiment whipped the Confederate army at Spring Hill. About 10 o'clock p. m., November 29th, the Third division of the Twenty-third Army Corps moved out from opposite Columbia, left of regiments in front. We understood that to mean danger from the east, and that was what it meant, for Hood's army reached from Columbia to Spring Hill, fronting west, toward the road on which we meyed. He made an attempt to throw his right wing across our road at Spring Hill, but the Fourth Corps was there and put in a protest, backed by all of Schofield's artillery and by Schofield himself, and when R. C. Brown claims that but for the heroic valor of his regiment Schofield's entire army would have been sacrificed, he puts me in mind of Mrs. Partington's remark "that the elephants would have made a sacrifice of her, if little Ikey hadn't pushed them away." Hood was better acquainted with the temper of Scho- The Experiences of the Sixteenth Ohio in that field's army than R. C. Brown appears to have been. But to proceed with our story: Our division moved right on toward Franklin, where we arrived on the morning of the memorable 30th of November, and formed a line with our left wing at the river, our right oining the Second division of our corps-the First division of the Fourth Corps being still further to the right, with its right wing at the river. This was the main line, two brigades of command. To be explicit, and go into details the 19th, thus forming the extreme right of our the Fourth Corps (Conrad's and Lane's) being with orders (as we understood) to fall back beshould appear in force. About four in the cord my recollections of that campaign, and that division. Here we formed into line on afternoon the enemy advanced in solid lines of what my memory fails to recall may be sup- the right by file in the edge of a piece of timbattle and in splendid order. We looked for plied by some other comrade who served under ber. There was a field in front and a battery the two brigades to come in and give us a clear sweep of the field with our rifles. You may judge with what amazement and horror we saw them stand and open fire. We knew that meant a hand-to-hand struggle for us in a few railroad to Lexington, Ky., when it went into front of the right of my regiment (Fifty-first moments, and we were not mistaken. The two brigades were swept from their position and mixed up with the rebels, the entire mass rushing on to our main line. A gap was made in the center at the first shock, exposing the right flank of our division for a few moments. We delivered an oblique volley in front of the gap; then rang above the roar of battle our peculiar battle-cry,-"Die dog, or eat the hatchet,"-and a selid mass of rebels struck our front; they rushed headlong on to our works, were caught on the points of Federal bayonets, lifted over the line, and dashed on the ground behind the ditch; rifles were brokes over the heads of Confederate soldiers. and the melee was general till about 7 o'clock p. m., when they retired a short distance, and

Co. E, 65th Ill. V. V. L. POMEROY, IOWA.

a plunging fire was kept up till about 10 o'clock.

If anything worth telling took place after that,

time I caught a Confederate (leaden) messenger

WM. N. BROWN,

AN ILLINOIS SOLDIER'S OPINIONS. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Franklin. Tenn., the Third brigade, Third di- the natural barriers, strengthened by rebel time to do me that favor. After several unvision, Twenty-third Army Corps, was fighting | engineering, made the place impregnable, and | at Duck Run, for the purpose of checking the no serious effort was made to carry it by storm, | prised to find a hole in my pants covering my crossing of some of Hood's army. There was although in feeling the enemy's position and left thigh, and found that I had no feeling in the also firing in our rear at Spring Hill. That | strength we lost a number of our men in killed | night we fell back to Franklin, passing within and wounded. General Morgan, becoming three-quarters of a mile of Hood's army, and convinced that the position could not be but felt confident of the ability of my legs doing arrived there about 6 or 7 o'clock on the fol- wrenched from the enemy by a direct assault, their duty when the time should come. Fully lowing morning. After a hearty breakfast, we marched his command by the enemy's left went to work erecting a defense, and succeeded | flank through one of the gaps or passes to the in throwing up pretty fair earthworks. Just west of Cumberland Gap, descending into the was by no means a pleasant one. My eyes as we were completing our task we saw the valley on the other side of the mountains, thus naturally followed my company, and I soliloenemy approaching, and a splendid sight it threatening the enemy's rear and base of sup- quised thus: "Lucky fellows, your legs are was. We were on the Columbia pike, and plies. This had the effect of compelling him to true to you yet." With joy I beheld our old we held our fire until the enemy came close to | let go of his position and retreat on Knoxville. our works, and then discharged a volley, which | Our forces then occupied the position without | tion. About that time they began to pull the checked them for a moment. They were soon a blow, and continued to occupy it until lanyards, and didn't those shells sound bravely in motion, however, and charged again. Our August of that year. A few days before evac- as they passed over me and cut wide gaps in men on the left of the line broke, but their nating the gap, Colonel De Courcy took two or the rebel ranks! Each man did his duty well, places were soon filled by other troops. The three regiments and a battery of artillery on and soon our brigade reformed and came forstruggle was the fiercest I was ever engaged in | what was said to be a foraging expedition as | ward. As Sergeants Ames and Steward, of comduring the war. General Cleburne was killed far as Tazwell, in East Tennessee, where he a little to the left of our front, and General ran up against the enemy in force. It proved were now filled with dead and dying, I heard a Adams fell on our works just after exclaiming, to be General Kirby Smith's army on its cheer, and looking back saw the Third brigade "I am the last of my command," or words to raid into Kentucky. Our troops occupied that effect. The enemy charged with such a range of hills on the east and south force that many were crowded over our works of Tazwell about a mile, where they were atand taken prisoners. It was a hand-to-hand tacked by an entire division of the enemy struggle. Men on both sides would raise their | Our command held its ground until the middle guns over the works and shoot at each other. of the afternoon, when the enemy charged our General Stewart's corps was in our immediate position from the woods, in which they lay front. I heard an officer, who had been at | masked, and drove us back to a range of hills Chickamauga, Stone River, and Shiloh, declare on the west and north of Tazwell. The bat- To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: that the battle of Franklin was the hardest tery with us was very nearly captured in that and hottest fight of any of them. General Cox, | charge, our division commander, said it was the severest struggle he had everseen. But our men would not give in, for they would rather have died than be taken prisoners, well knowing that their fate would be death by starvation. After the battle of Nashville we passed over the ground on which the battle of Franklin was fought, and there saw large trees which had been literally cut to pieces by bullets. Some of our wounded who were left on the field said afterwards that they heard Confederate officers put their casualties at over 10,000 killed and wounded. The battle was so fierce and hot in our immediate front that we knew nothing of what was going on twenty or thirty yards from us. That night I saw men marching along sound asleep, and dropping down every now and then by the wayside. It was hard work to rouse them and induce them to start again, as we had been on the move and fighting for a long time. Our regimental wagon had been burned the night before be-

VINTON, IA. Co. K, 112th Ill. V. I. SCHOPLELD'S BLUNDER AT FRANKLIN.

E. H. C.,

cavalry.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

UNE, takes issue with me in putting the re- two hundred miles in length, through a number dead and dying around their guns, three years, and if I could yank the pen as sponsibility upon General Schofield of posting | mountainous and scantily supplied country, and leaving those two brigades in front of the | with but a few days' rations in our haversacks | main line at Franklin. Now, I wish to say this and wagons. We were put on quarter rations. much about that matter: That General Schofield was in command of that army; was personally present, and certainly directed the formation of our battle-lines. The field was | eral John Morgan, with his cavalry, began to small, and from his headquarters he could see annoy and delay us by tearing up and burning with naked eye the position and movements of the bridges on our route and felling trees able fight, where the forlorn hope was composed who helped Butler's men to land from the both armies, and there was plenty of time be- across our way. He would occasionally make twoen the moment of the massing of that a dash at our train or some exposed de- Henry Dillon, the commander of this battery, of you fellows may remember how our boats heavy rebel column on the Franklin pike and | tachment of our troops. We were soon forced | whose record as a military man had no super- | got swamped in the breakers and how many of the onslaught to have ordered those brigades | to look to the country through which we were in; and, further, between General Schofield passing for rations. It was sparsely settled and General Wagner in authority was General and anything but promising. Occasionally we Stanley, the corps commander, whose duty it | would come to a field of corn which was bewas to see that his corps (of which Wagner's | tween roasting-ears and its ripened condition. division was a part) was in proper position, or The cars were gathered and converted into in such position as he had been ordered to meal by the boys, by driving a nail through take by the commanding general. Now, recol- their tin platters until the surface became a Reunion to talk of the various campaigns of went skulking back to Beaufort to patch up

from the command of the division. When a battle is won, the press, the people, and written history laud the general in command as the great genius under whose directions the troops engaged were led to victory, and no matter what the individual skill of un-Congress, all letters of approval, badges, orders, and promotions by the President go to the comjust as I did, on general principles

J. J. FINNEY. RICHMOND, IND. NO USE FOR SKIRMISHERS.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I saw in THE TRIBUNE of July 19 a descripbattle of Franklin, written by J. J. Finney, which, I think, is a pretty correct statement. I was there, also, and shall never forget the hand-to-hand conflict we had with the rebs. My regiment was west of the pike in the front line, the head of the company resting on the pike. And right here I wish to say that I could of us in that open field without any protection. Our officers ordered as to step them as they came running in for dear life. I disobeyed orders that evening for the first time, I did not try to stop the boys in blue; I had all I wanted to do with the Johnnies, for they marched right up to our line of works. They took our first lieutenant and killed our second lieutenant, captured one sergeant and four or five privates, and ordered me to come out, but I did not come out worth a cent. I began to look around to see whether I was really a prisoner or not, and was surprised not to see a single man between the two lines except those who were either killed or wounded. Our lieutenant-colonel and major were both wounded, while my clothes were pretty well riddled with bullets, and I concluded it was time for me to fall back to the second line of works, where I found that my company were greatly reduced in numbers. I would like to hear through THE TRIBUNE from any comrade of company G, Seventy-second Illinois. JOHN PENNOCK, LIPTLE FALLS, MINN. Co. D, 33d Ill. I.

AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

Trying Campaign. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade J. T. Brewer, of company K, Sevafter the lapse of twenty-one years, especially line. About 2 o'clock p. m. we arrived where when the mind is filled with the subsequent | Wood's division had been engaged in the ith orders (as we understood) to late back beind the main line as soon as the enemy of the war, can hardly be expected. I will reby wounded men who said they belonged to shelter of Andersonville, This was on J
that division Hara was formed into line on 31, 1864. That night we remained at Sunsh General Morgan at Cumberland Gap. My or part of one on the field. The rebels in regiment (the Sixteenth O. V. I.) left Camp the edge of opposite timber were in plain view. Dennison, near Cincinnati, late in the fall or General Sheridan was sitting on his horse camp at Camp Clay. We remained there until Illinos). Personally he ordered us forward, a few days before the battle of Mill Springs, telling us to keep cool and fire low. some one else will have to tell it, for about that and measured my length in the bottom of the to utter rout.

OCCUPYING THE GAP. After this engagement a portion of the troops marched via London to Cumberland Officers and men rolled over, shot and mutilated Ford, where they arrived in March, 1862, and | in all shapes. When at last orders were given fortified the position. During the spring sev- to fall back there were but few of the left wing eral reconnaissances and demonstrations were who had legs able to carry them back. I re-On the afternoon previous to the battle of made in force against Cumberland Gap, but member distinctly that mine failed for the first

OUTFLANKED, Will some comrade tell us what battery that was? Colonel De Courcy deployed his command in single rank in the skirts of the that organization during the late war, I took Union troops to go to Suffolk. The first bat- was in the war of 1812-'15, and four brothers of woods in plain view of the enemy, and moved | part with my command in that memorable them back and forth for the purpose of deceiv- fight, where it has been claimed that Dillon's Dodge, was first at both places. And now one Illinois, and Oregon regiments during the reing him as to our strength. The artillery on battery feel back during the second day's both sides then opened and kept up the fire battle. I was indeed surprised to see this until night, when we beat a hasty retreat for false statement in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. the gap, felling trees across and throwing rails | Permit me to make a short statement relative tend it. I was not able to attend the last, and and logs into the road to impede the enemy's | to the part taken by the Sixth Wisconsin light pursuit. We got safely into camp the next day, but hungry and tired enough I assure you. battery in the battle. Our battery was assigned to Hamilton's division, and during the first The engagement on the hills east and south of | day's fight, October 3, although not having Tazwell cost us the life of Captain Edgar, of the | the priviledge of using our guns, two of our Sixteenth regiment, besides several others, men were wounded. But on the morning of Captain Edgar was one of the best officers in | the 4th we took position on the extreme right | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: the regiment, and his loss was greatly mourned of our line, with the Eightieth Ohio as our I take this method of answering the question by us all. He was a cool, brave and thorough | support and the Tenth Iowa and the Tenth | of Mr. Crocker, of Climax, Ill. - "Did our soldier, and with all a perfect gentleman. The Confederate general did not try to drive us point on the prolongation of a hill, joining suppressing the rebellion, or are there no surout of the gap, but, following General Morgan's General Davis' division. Owing to sickness vivors?" Yes, Mr. Crocker, there are one or tween Spring Hill and Franklin by some rebel example, crossed the mountains west of the and death by disease, our ranks were thinned two left yet, scattered here and there over the gap through some pass, and, without paying | and we had only thirty-nine men to man the | country, and I am one of them. When I read any attention to us whatever, marched direct | six guns which composed our battery. Davies' | the letters of the boys of the army, I, too, often on Louisville and Cincinnati. This move, of division was driven back, and with them the wonder if the boys of the navy had nothing to course, cut us off from our base of supplies, | Eightieth Ohio, leaving us to defend our posi- | do but charge the weavils out of the hard-tack and, being short of rations, owing to the long | tion against more than ten times our number. | and spin yarns, while our brothers on land I desire to correct a mistake of the printer distance we were obliged to cart them over Our boys stood by their guns until they were were doing all the fighting. I suppose, howin my story of the battle of Franklin, pub- very bad roads, we were in turn flanked out of driven back at the point of rebel bayonets, and ever, that the reason the "navvies" have been lished in THE TRIBUNE of July 19. In the our position, impregnable as it was. Before at gun No. 1, only one man was left-brave old so silent is because they are so deeply interfirst parmeraph I am made to say, "Second abandoning the gap, we spiked and otherwise brigade, Second Army Corps." It should be rendered useless all of the heavy siege guns credit was given the Regulars who manned our edification! So, pitch in, boys, and we will "Second brigade, Second division, Fourth and destroyed all surplus baggage and wagons Fort Robbinett, who only lost one man fill our pipes with another charge of old navy Army Corps." Again, the printer makes my and such ammunition as the troops could not and fought from behind breastworks, but little plug and listen to the voice of THE TRIBUNE, name "J. J. Frinney," it should be "J. J. Fin- carry in their cartridge boxes and caissons. We notice was made of the volunteer battery from which is one of if not the noblest paper pubhad a long and dreary march before us, and | Wisconsin, who stood at their guns and fought | lished in the world. But I need not tell you Commende John L. McGuire, in the last TRIB- one that seemed full of peril. It was over with desperation, leaving more than half their what you all know. I was in the navy for

> HARRASSED BY MORGAN'S RAIDERS. We had retreated but a few days before Gen-

Schofield realized the significance of the great | legitimate plunder for our hungry army, and | at Corinth, Miss." blunder that had been made, a scape-goat had very little of it escaped. At Manchester we to be found, and General Wagner was relieved | found a grist-mill and procured some flour from it, which helped us out some.

THE CUNDIFF MURDER. I remember the murder of Cundiff by Stivers, referred to by Comrade Brewer, very well. The circumstances, as I remember them, were that | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: der officers, or daring, dash and bravery of the two men were sitting by the wayside, not | Comrade J. M. Burton wants some one soldiers engaged, all resolutions of thanks by far from Manchester, and got into a dispute or to give an account of the McCook and condemn the commanding general that loses a was executed in the presence of the entire to endeavor to release the prisoners at Anderbattle or his conduct when manifestly wrong; command. A rough coffin was placed by sonville, I was one of Stoneman's provest therefore, if I had not been positive as to that the grave; Stivers stood blindfolded by its guard. We proceeded to within one mile of Franklin blunder I should have spoken of it side. Twelve men were detailed to shoot Macon, and arrived on the day appointed where tion of Columbia, Spring Hill, and the bloody they fired, Stivers fell by his rough box, rid-teenth Illinois, First Ohio (squad), Fifth and

and crossed and went into camp not far from | regiment under Stoueman. Jackson, where it was re-equipped. This march was made by day and by night, and the men | caused General Stoneman to order us to retreat see no possible use for those skirmishers in front | actually slept as they marched along-they | and proceed directly back to Atlanta. On our through THE TRIBUNE.

BENJ. F. HECKERT, Late Lieutenant, Co. K, 16th O. V. I. PAW PAW, MICH.

Bradley's Brigade at Chickamauga. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

Dr. A. C. Kemper, in his article on General soldier, whose death was much regretted. In try. speaking of the battle of Chickamauga, the doctor says: "It thus came about that there was little to be done by General Sheridan and General Lytle on that day (September 19th). He may be correct as to the first brigade (Lytle's), but not as to the Third brigade (Bradley's), enth Kentucky V. I., in your issue of the 16th | composed of the Twenty-second, Twentyinst., invites some one who was under General | seventh, Forty-second, and Fifty-first Illinois George W. Morgan at Cumberland Gap in the infantry, and Houghtaling's battery. This brifall of 1862, to write up a description, and give gade formed the rear-guard of that memorable some of the incidents of the operations of that | move of line to the left on the morning of when we marched under Colonel J. F. de Courey Marching forward at shoulder arms, we (who was colonel of the Sixteenth regiment) crossed a ditch in the field, where we via Nicholasville and Camp Dick Robinson to | saw many wounded and dead. A rebel battery oin the forces under General Thomas at or near | was playing on us all the time that we formed. Mill Springs for the purpose of participating | As we came close up to the battery, we were in the battle about to be fought there. After ordered to halt and commence firing, which leaving the macadamized turnpike, the roads was what we had been eager to do for some were so muddy and difficult of passage that our | time, as we had already lost many men. progress was necessarily slow, and we did not We lay flat, loading and firing at will for arrive on the field of battle until some time in some time. All seemed to go well, though the the night of the day on which the battle was | bullets flew thick and close, and many an officer fought. It was, however, a complete victory for | and private fell, among them our gallant comthe Union arms, and General Zollicoffer, who | mander (Bradley), who was wounded in the commanded the rebs, then laid down his life in | side, until presently a yell of triumph from the a futile effort to foist upon the brave Kentuck- | rebels caused us to look to the left, where we ians an alien government. The fighting was of | saw our line falling back and the rebels directthe most desperate character, the Ninth Ohio ing an oblique fire into our left flank. This, meeting a Mississippi regiment in a hand-to- added to the storm of bullets from the front, hand encounter, and putting the Mississippians | made it seem as if the air was literally filled with zipping, shricking minies and bullets, and we hardly dared to breathe, for fear of inhailing bullets, though we laid low and as flat as soldiers only can do when necessary. successful efforts to run, I was not a little surleg and foot. I had received a couple of wounds realizing now that my leg had gone back on on me, I lay still and took in the situation, which and tried friend, Houghtaling's battery, in posipany K, carried me back over the ditches, which

> those guns out of the field. GEO. YUNCKER. Sergeant, Co. G, 51st III. Inf.

The Sixth Wisconsin Battery at Corinth.

Some months since I noticed an article in the columns of THE TRIBUNE which stated day of October, 1862, the Sixth Wisconsin bat-

take by the commanding general. Now, recollect that the field was small; every movement was in plain view of the whole army, and yet orders from Schofield, none from Stanley, to

"Inclosed please find \$2 for two new ubscribers the Southwest, and with tears they speak of the Southwest, and with tears they speak of the future. As I took quite a hand in that stop until every soldier in this place takes Tax venture I may at some time (with the consent of Tribune,"—Lewis H. Miller, London, Ohie.

move back; but when the fight was over, and sheep, hogs and beef cattle on our route were Thomas, Brown, Barney, and others who fell the Editor) tell you what I can remember of the CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR. Sept. N. B. Hood, Sixth Wis. Battery. LONE ROCK, WIS.

THE STONEMAN RAID.

An Eighth Michigan Cavalryman's Recollections

quarrel, when Stivers seized his rifle and shot | Stoneman raids. Being a member of the Cundiff, killing him instantly. Stivers was | Eighth Michigan cavalry, company K, unthe condemned man. Their rifles were loaded, | we expected to meet McCook-he having taken some with blank and some with ball car- a part of the command to proceed to Macon tridges, and handed to them, so that no via Milledgeville, while we were to proceed one of them knew whether his shot killed direct, with orders to destroy all Confederate the prisoner or not. These men stood in property. Our command was composed of the line, about forty feet from Stivers, and when | Eighth Michigan cavalry, Fourteenth and Sixdied with bullets. His death was instanta- | Sixth Indiana, and First and Eleventh Kentucky. I think Comrade Burton is in error in From Manchester the division continued regard to the Second Michigan having taken its march, through Grayson, to the Ohio River, | part in the raid, as ours was the only Michigan McCook's failure to form a junction with us

were so overcome by fatigue. A large detach- retreat we burned the Confederate stores at ment of General Morgan's division was sent on | Clinton, and proceeded towards Dalton, where an expedition up the Kenawha River, but it | we went into camp, presuming we were safe. returned in the course of a couple of weeks and | Shortly before daybreak the enemy surprised the whole command embarked for Memphis, us, and drove our pickets in. The Fifth Indiand subsequently took part in the Vicksburg | ana was ordered to hold them in check, and campaign. The Twenty-second Kentucky and | they repulsed and drove them back, but fir-Forty-ninth Indiana were two of the regiments | ing commenced in front, and the First and brigaded with the Sixteenth Ohio. Colonel Eleventh Kentucky, who were ordered on Lindsey, of the Twenty-second Kentucky, the skirmish-line, retreated in disorder. was a gallant officer, and his regiment was one | The Eighth Michigan was then ordered of the best in the service. I would like to hear to cover the retreat, and within twenty from some of the old veterans of the Twenty- minutes captured twenty-one prisoners. In second Kentucky and Forty-ninth Indiana, about twenty minutes afterwards we were completely surrounded, and General Stoneman ordered us to throw away all cumbersome articles and cut our way out, but finally, seeing no escape, ordered us to surrender. At that time Colonel Mix, of the Eighth Michigan; Colonel Capron, of the Fourteenth Illinois. and Colonel Adams, of one of the Kentucky regiments, came riding up. Colonel Adams said he'd be hanged if he would surrender-he knew W. H. Lytle, published in your paper of July | the lay of the country, and could take them out; 5th, pays a just tribute to a noble, patriotic | whereupon Gen. Stoneman consented to let him

CAPTURED AFTER ALL. I fell in line with my captain and, under Col. Capron's orders, we marched about three-quar- To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: ters of a mile through a black-oak swamp, coming into an open field in sight of Sunshine Church, where we were ordered by Col. Capron to form a skirmish-line, the rebels being in close pursuit. Captain Babbitt (my captain) was in command of the skirmish-line, and we held the rebels about half an hour, when they advanced upon us in double column, and we again retreated. All our officers were gone, our horses were running at large, and in thirty minutes Church. I forgot to say that about ten minutes before I surrendered I was wounded in the leg, and one of the rebels said to me, "Why did you not surrender when Stoneman did?" and thereupon struck me upon the head with the butt of his musket and knocked me senseless. I presume they thought me dead, for when I came to I was alone. Soon a rebel officer came by and ordered me to come with him. I told him I could neither walk nor ride, so he helped me upon his horse, and, leading the animal, took me to Sunshine Church, where we had a supper of green corn. The next morning we were ordered to Macon. The first night we camped in the woods, ten miles from Macon, and reached there next day about 10 a. m., where we were partly stripped, then loaded on cattle-cars and started for Andersonville, where we arrived about sanset. Captain Wynder ordered us stripped naked to be examined, and took everything of any value from us, and threatened if afterwards any greenbacks were found upon us to give us twenty lashes. Nevertheless, I managed to conceal \$40, in two \$20 bills, in my mouth, and, like other prisoners, was transferred from one prison-pen to another (five in all) until finally released at Goldsboro', N. C., February 26, 1865,

dan's command the following day. PERRY I. QUICK, Eighth Michigan Cavalry. HOLLY, MICH.

and delivered, at Wilmington, N. C., to Sheri-

The First New York Monnted Rifles.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In looking over my TRIBUNE of August 16, I saw an article headed "The Defense of the New York Mounted Rifles," signed by "Car-

bine." I should like to say a few words (although I am not much of a writer; in defense of the same regiment. I was a member of Dodge's command at Fortress Monroe in the winter of '61-'62,-I have forgotten the exact date,-and I stayed with them until September, 1864, when my time expired. I was with said regiment all of the time, except twenty days in hospital, and I know, as

"Carbine" says, that it was one of the finest regiments in the field; and as to being stationed always at headquarters, it is a mistake, as we | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: were not at any headquarters, except Butler's In The Tribune of August 16th J. S. Bosonce at Point of Rocks, Md.; and as to their | worth mentions that in the battle of Iuka the not being known much, as J. G. T., U. S. A., | Eleventh Ohio battery lost fifty-four men, and declared in THE TRIBUNE, go to the southern part of Virginia, around Suffolk and the Black- | Well, on the 27th of June, 1864, before Kenewater, and the northern part of North Caro- saw, the First brigade, Second division, Fourth burg to Bottom's Bridge, and see if we were | ment Illinois volunteers belonged, of which the uot pretty well known. And now, Comrade | writer was a member, made a charge, in which of the Third division (Sheridan's) bringing "Carbine," if you were on the raid to Jack- the regiment lost sixty-three men, including son, N. C., in the summer of '63, please tell | the lieutenant-colonel and five captains. 'Tis us what troops they were who, when the rebs | a sad history, and we boast of nothing but the made a stand, opened their ranks and let us go | heroism displayed. There were others who of company K, Sixteenth Massachusetts volun- The above brigade had the honor also of savteers, a few questions apropos of his statement | ing a rout at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, of that the Sixteenth Massachusetts was the only | which an account has been published in THE regiment that went to Norfolk: First, who TRIBUNE. led the advance after we landed? Second, | In regard to fighting families, I will say that where was General Wool and Max Webber? my great grandfather was in the French and that at the battle of Corinth, Miss., on the 4th | Where was General Wood and Miss. in the battle of Corinth, Miss., on the 4th | L. L. is mistaken, for I have a faint recoilecting and 1755; my grandfather was in tion of that affair myself, and the Sixteenth | the Revolutionary war, and was starved in a tery skedaddled. Having been a member of Massachusetts volunteers were not the first prison ship in New York harbor; my father talion of mounted rifles, commanded by Major | us fought for the flag in Connecticut, Iowa, word more to "Carbine": Will you be so kind | bellion. as to let me know when the old regiment will

> never heard the particulars. CARBINE, No. 2. NAPANOCH, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.

have another Reunion, as I should like to at-

· A Lively Hail from a Jolly Jack Tar. who never yielded a foot of ground, but poured | scientifically as I could the "holy-stone" I into the ranks of the enemy grape and canister, | might tell you what we did towards suppressdealing death and destruction to the forces of | ing the great rebellion. I was one of the crew Price and Van Dorn, and only left their guns of the U.S.S. Yantic, stationed on the north when driven back at the point of rebel bayo- Atlantic, cruising and acting as dispatch boat between Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, Cape Yet, this is the battery which is claimed by | Fear, and Halifax, watching for blockade runsomeone as having skedaddled at that memor- ners and rebel cruisers. I was one of the boys of those Sixth Wisconsin battery boys. Capt. | transports on Christmas, 1864, and perhaps one ior in the Army of the Tennessee, was a mem- | you jumped out of the boat, only to be knocked | not arrive at Potosi until August 12, and that ber of Bragg's or Sherman's battery, and served | down by a big breaker and half drowned, and | is probably the date of arrival of the Twentythrough the Mexican war with honor. He died how, after we had landed you, we steamed ap on the 12th of January, 1882, at his home in | to old Fort Fisher and gave her broadside after | Wisconsin. Although but few of the Sixth Wis- broadside of nine and fifteen-inch shells, plowconsin battery remain of that foriorn hope of | ing up a great hole in her sides with one shell, October 4, 1862, yet they meet annually in only to be filled up with the next, and how we

capture of Fort Fisher. THOMAS COX, WILLOUGHBY, O. Mate, U. S. S. Yantic.

The Strange Exploit of the First N. J. Cavalry. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

On a lovely June morning in 1862, a sloop was fired into and taken possession of by the rebels on the Rappahannock River, about eight miles below Fredericksburg. At the time, the First New Jersey cavalry was picketing the north bank of the river, immediately opposite where this occurred, and the officer in charge of the pickets at once notified the commanding officer of the regiment, and word was given, "Fall in, battalion!" Never did troopers obey with more alacrity, and in less time than it takes to write it, the lines were dressed, counted off, and the command rang quick and sharp, "By fours, march, double-quick, march !" and away we went down the slope and across the plain On reaching the river there was such a wild rush into the boats that the Johnnies at first seemed paralyzed; then, firing a few random shots, they incontinently fled. The movement had resulted favorably and without any casuality on our side.

If any one can imagine the feelings that animated the first Napoleon when he saw the "Old Guard" wrench victory from the almost victorious standards of the foe, he might form | Sept. 11 to an idea of the intense emotion exhibited by Col. Joseph Karge, when so much spirit and dash was displayed by his men. Stamping his feet and gesticulating wildly, he exclaimed: "Brave Jersey boys! brave Jersey boys! I goes through ---- with my Jersey boys!" A portion of the vessel's cargo was fresh fish

and live hogs, and some of the boys claimed that, owing to the superabundance of fish bones, they were not able to remove their shirts for three weeks afterwards, while respecting those who ate the pork it has, perhaps, been unjustly insinuated that they were soon thereafter covered all over with bristles that have remained, and distinctly characterize them even to this day.

Among well informed people grave doubts exist whether a certain cavalry regiment in the Army of the Potomac captured a rebel gunboat in the middle of the James River, but a truthful chronicler of the stirring incidents of the late war should not fail to note that a battalion of the First New Jersey cavalry actually did make a successful charge upon a rebel sloop on the opposite side of the Rappahannock River and bring her safely into port. B. CORNELL.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.

Where the Colors Never Looked Brighter.

I am a reader of your paper and am deeply in love with it. I could not do without it. have just read with pleasure an article from Sergeant W. R. Johnson, Co. B. Fifteenth Massachusetts volunteer infantry, entitled "Where the Flag was a Welcome Sight." The sergeant had reference to the flag as it appeared on Marve's Heights when the light brigade of the

Second division, Sixth Corps, made their gallant charge in May, 1863. The Sixty-first regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, had the advance at the time on the plank road leading from the city to the heights, and after unslinging knapsacks and haversacks and piling them in company piles on the sidewalk, every man was ordered to take his canteen and fill it with water. We were then informed by Colonel Spear, commanding the Sixty-first, that we were to charge Marve's Heights, and would move at 7 o'clock p. m. We had but an hour to wait, and it seemed a very short one to me, but it gave us time to recall the repulse of the Irish

brigade and their slaughter the year previous

at the same place. When the order came to fall in, each man took his place in the ranks quietly, with a look that seemed to say he would conquer or die. The head of the column soon reached the street running to the heights and filed left. We were now in view of the heights and not over 300 yards from the rebels. They soon opened with their artillery, and we were ordered to double quick. As we went by, women came to their doors, crying: "For God's sake don't take those men up there. They will all be killed!" But we soon reached the bridge over the canal, and when fairly on it the rebels opened on us with a gun which they had masked in the cut which the road made in the heights. They had a raking fire, and many a brave boy of the Sixty-first there gave up his life for the dear old flag. Colonel Spear was among the slain. I was in the color-guard in that charge when the sergeant was shot. I was on his left and caught the colors before they went down, and carried them up on Marye's Heights. As I waved them there I thought, as did Sergeant Johnson, that they never looked brighter. It was then that caps flew high, but when I gazed back on that bridge and saw how many of our brave boys of the noble old Sixty-first had given their lives for their country's flag, with burning cheeks I bathed its folds with tears. I have been waiting for some time to hear in my right arm and hand before that cross-fire, troop C-one of the old stock. We joined from some one of the Sixty-first, for we cannot be deprived of our share of honor in the charge upon Marye's Heights in May, 1863. D. A. LOCKHART.

Capt., Co. A, 61st Reg't Pa. Vol. Inf. SMICKSBURG, PA.

Hand Over the Pastry, Comrade ?

offers the "pastry" to any one who can beat it. lina, and on the Peninsula, from Williams- | Army Corps, to which the Seventy-fourth regiin ahead. And now I should like to ask L. L., | showed the same spirit of devotion to country.

A. J. WHITE, Co. C, 74th Reg't Ill. Vols. DAVID CITY, NEB.

Where Are the Vets Who Fought at Baton Rouge!

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Can you give your readers some information as to the battle of Baton Rouge, fought August 5, 1862? The Union forces consisted of the Twenty-first Indiana, Thirtieth Massachusetts, Fourteenth Maine, Sixth Michigan, Seventh Vermont, Fourth Wisconsin, Ninth Connecticut, Carruth's, Manning's and Nim's batteries, and one or two companies of cavalry. Let all

speak as they did on that day, and if our

friends-the enemy-will give an account of

the contest from their standpoint, so much the

EXLEX.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Who Can Furnish a Copy!

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was reminded, on seeing the page of army songs which you published in your issue of August 9, of a poem composed by Hurlbut, the historian of the Ninth Indiana volunteer infantry, on the death of our color-bearer, Chas. Zeollars, of company C, who was shot in the forehead at Stone River, while nobly holding the flag, and within a few paces of the enemy's charging line. Will some survivor of the Ninth Indiana kindly furnish THE TRIB-A. DOERING. UNE with a copy? Co. H. 9th Ind. V. I. CLIFTON, KAN.

The Attack on Potosi, Mo.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Potosi, Mo., was defended by Missouri home guards, August 10, 1861. The attack was made by about 150 mounted rebels, who were defeated. The Second Missouri volunteers did fourth Illinois volunteers. This in reply to Mr. Maurice G. Nathan, in last issue. Respectfully, GEO. B. FRENCH.

A. A. G.'s OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Leading Events of the War Arranged by Weekly Anniversaries. 1861.

7. Expedition to Big Springs, Mo., by 24th Ind. inf. Sept. 8-9. Expedition against Green's guerrillas in Missouri by 15th Ill. and 3d Iowa

9. Skirmish at Shepherdstown, Va., by companies E and G, let Md. inf. 10. Engagement at Carnin'x Ferry, W. Va., by Schambecks' company of Ill. cav.; 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 23d, 28th, 30th, and 47th Ohio inf., and 1st Ohio battery.

10. Reconnaissance down the Mississippi River and action at Lucas Bend, Mo., by gunboats Conestoga and Lexing-10. Skirmish near Lewinsville, Va., by

79th N. Y. inf. and detachment of 5ti Wis. inf. 11. Reconnaissance to Lewinsville, Va., and action at that place by detachments of 65th and 79th N. Y., 19th Ind., 2d and 3d Vt. inf., Young's company of Ky. cav.; Co. H, 5th U. S. cav., and battery D, 5th U. S. art. 11-20. Defense and surrender of Lexington, Mo., by 1st Ill. cav. and 23d Ill. inf., Berry's and Van Horn's battalions

of cav., 13th and 14th Home Guards, and 27th Mo. mounted inf.; Lexington County Home Guards. Nov. 15. Operations in Western Virginia under

Gen. Rosecrans. 12. Skirmish at Petersburg, W. Va., by detachments of Ringgold's battalion Pa. cav., W. Va. Home Guards, 4th Ohio inf., and Co. A, 17th Ind. inf. 12. Skirmish at Black River, Mo., by detachments of 1st Ind. and 1st Mo. cav.

12. Skirmish near Peytonia, W. Va., by detachment of 1st Ky. inf. 12-17. Operations in Cheat Mountain, W. Va., by 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th Ind. inf.; Bracken's company of Ind. cav.; battery A, 1st Mich. light art.; 3d, 6th, 24th, and 25th Ohio inf., 2d W. Va. inf., and battery A. W. Va. light

13. Action at Booneville, Mo., by Booneville county battalion, Mo. Home Guards. 14. Skirmish at Old Randolph, Mo., by Cass County Home Guard, Mo. cav, 15, Action opposite Pritchard's Mills, Md., by 13th Mass, inf. and detachment of

28th Pa. inf. 1862.

7. Skirmish at Bayou des Allamandes, La., by detachment of 8th Vt. inf. 7. Skirmish near Martinsburg, Va., by detachment of 12th III. cav. 7. Action near Clarksville, Tenn., by detachments of 71st Ohio, 11th Ill., 13th

Wis. inf., 5th Iowa cav., and batteries C and H, 2d Ill. art. 7. Skirmish at Pine Mountain Gap, Tenn., by detachment of 6th Tenn.

7. Skirmish near Murfreesboro', Tenn., by detachment of 2d Ind. cav. 7-8. Expedition up the Mississippi River from Carrollton, &c., and skirmish by 14th Me., 9th Conn., 21st Ind., and 4th Wis, inf. 8. Skirmish at Poolesville, Md., by de-tachments of 3d Ind. and 8th Ill. cav.

and detachment of battery M, 2d U. 8. Skirmish at Barboursville, W. Va., by deinchment of 2d W. Va. cav. 8-13. Expedition to Coldwater and Hernando, Miss., by detachments of 54th

and 57th Ohio, 55th Ill., 6th and 8th have been made in strict conformity with equity Mo. inf., and 6th Ill. eav. 9. Skirmish at Big Creek, Mo., by detachment of 1st Iowa cav. 9. Skirmish at Monoency Church and

3d Ind. cav., 5th Ill. cav., and battery M, 2d U. S. art. ment of 7th Kan, cav. 9. Action at Williamsburg, Va., by 5th Pa. cav.

10. Action at Fayetteville, W. Va., by 54th and 37th Ohio inf. 10. Skirmish at Sauk Centre, Minn., by

9th Minn inf. Skirmish at Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md., by 6th U. S. cav. and detachment of battery M, 2d U. S. art. 10. Skirmish near Covington, My., by 164th Ohio inf.

10. Skirmish at Columbia, Tenn., by 16th 10. Skirmish at Woodbarn, Ky., by detachment of 2d Ky, eav. 10-18. Operations in Kanawha Valley, W. Va., by 4th, 8th, 9th W. Va., 34th,

37th, 44th and 47th Ohio inf., and 2d W. Va. cav. 11. Skirmish at Cotton Hill, W. Va., by detachment of 37th Ohio inf. 11. Skirmish at Armstrong Creek, W. Va., by detachment of 47th Ohio inf.

11. Skirmish at Miller's Ferry, W. Va., by 44th Ohio inf. and detachn

4th and 9th W. Va. inf. 11. Skirmish near Cannelton, W. Va., by 44th Ohio inf. 11. Skirmish near Williamsport, Md., by

detachment of 12th III, cav. 12. Skirmish at Coldwater railroad bridge, Miss., by 6th Ill. cav. 11-13. Actions at Bloomfield, Mo., by 13th Ill, inf., detachment of 1st Wis, cav.,

and battery E, 2d Mo. light art. 11-13. Expedition from Clarendon to St. Charles, Ark., by 1st Ind., 5th Ill., 6th Mo., 3d Iowa and 5th Kan, eay. Skirmish at Hurrieane bridge, W. Va., by detachment of 2d W. Va. cay. 12. Skirmish at Brandenburg, Ky., by Co. 12. Skirmish at Frederick, Md., by 11th,

inf.; 8th Pa., Gilmore's and Harrison's W. Va. cav. companies, 2d independent Ohio company, 3d Ind., and 8th Ill, eav.; Chicago dragoons, and Simmond's Ky, battery.

12-13. Action at Maryland Heights, Md., by 39th, 112th, 126th New York, 32d Ohto, 1st and 3d Md. P. H. B. inf.; 12th New York militia, and Co's A and F, 5th New York heavy art. 12-15. Siege and surrender of Harper's Ferry, Va., by 9th Vt., 39th, 111th, 115th, 125th, 125th N. Y. infantry, 1st and 3d Md. P. H. B., 32d, 60th, 87th Ohio, 15th Ind., and 65th Ill. inf.; detachment of 1st R. I., 8th N. Y., 1st Md., Cole's Md. P. H. B., and 12th Ill. cav.; Co's A and F, 5th N. Y. heavy art.; Wilder's butteries of Ind, light art., and Battery M, 2d Ill, light art. command escaped from Harper's eligible.

and was not included in the sur-8th Ill. cav.; batteries B, L and M, 2d, and C and G, 3d U. S. art.

18. Action at Charleston, W. Va., by 4th and 9th W. Va., 5tth, 4tth and 47th Onto inf.; detachment of 2d W. Va.

 Skirmish at Tyree Springs, Tenn., by detachments of 9th Mich. inf. and 4th Ohio cav. 13. Skirmish at Newtonia, Mo., by detachments of 3d and 6th Mo. State militia

13. Skirmish on Black River, Mo., by 1st Mo. militia, Washington county (Mo.) militia, and Schooleld Hussars (Mo. 13. Action near Inka, Miss., by 8th Wis.

14. Skirmish near Petersville, Md., by detachment of 6th U.S. cav. 14. Skirmish at Henderson, Ky., by Co. D. 65th Ind. inf. 14. Battle of South Mountain, Md., by Army of the Potomac.

14. Battle at Crampton's Pass, South Mountain, Md., by 5th and 7th Me., 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Vt., 16th, 18th, 29th, 27th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 49th and 77th N. Y., 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th N J., 95th and 96th Pa. inf.; Co's B and G, 6th Pa. cav.; Ist N. Y. battery, battery A, Md. light art., and battery F, 5th I. S. art.

Bolivar Heights, Va.

14-17, Skirmishes at Burnsville, Miss., by detachments of 66th lli, inf. and 7th lli. 14-17. Action at and surrender of Munfords-

ville, Ky., by Co. I, 28th, 33d, and G, 34th Ky., 17th, 50th, 57th, 60th, 67th, 68th, 74th, Co. K., 78th, and 89th Ind., and Co. H. 2d battalion, 18th U. S. inf.; 5th Ky, cav.; battery A, Ist Ohio light art., and 13th Ind. bat-

15. Action at Boonesboro', Md., by dements of 8th III, cav. and battery A. batteries B, Ist N. Y., and A, 2d U.S.

15. Skirmish at Ponebatoula, La., by Co.'s C and F, 12th Me. inf. \*15. Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Va.

7. Skirmish at Bath, Va., by 200 Pa. cav. 8, Picket firing at Baton Rouge, La., by

4th Wis. cav. 8. Night attack on Fort Sumter, S. C., by 413 marines and sailors, commanded by Commodore Stevens, U. S. N.

8. Action at Sabine Pass, Tex., by U. S. Navy, escort to the troops of the 19th discharge, his pension would cease with his death Corps, commanded by Maj. - Gen.

Ohio.

Ohio.

For troops, see slege and surrender of Harpor's storms. These phenomena are quite reliable indicates of storms.

of the Missouri.

10. Capture of Little Rock, Ark., by troops of the Department of Arkansas and cavalry division of the Department 10. Action at Brimstone Creek, Tenn., by 11th Ky. mounted vols.
19. Knoxville, Tenn., occupied by Army

9, Action at Weber Falls, Ind. Ter., by

10. Skirmish at Graysville, Ga., by 1st Ky.

2d Colo, cav.

of the Ohio, Maj.-Gen. Euroside. 11. Action at Ringgold, Ga., by advance of the 21st Corps, Army of the Cumber-11. Action at Dug, Alpine, and Stevens Gap, (also known as Davis' Cross-

Reads,) Ga., by advance of the Army of the Cumberland. 11. Skirmish at Moorefield, W. Va., by lat W. Va. inf. 11. Skirmish at Waldron, Ark., by 14th Kan. cav. 12. Skirmish at Dardenelle, Ark., by 2d Kan. cav. and 2d Ind. battery.

12. Action at Sterling's Plantation, La., by battery E, lst Mo. art. 12. Skirmish at Texas Co., Mo., by 5th Mo.

militia cav. 13. Paris, Tenn., troops not stated. 13. Skirmish at Leet's Tan Yard, near Chickamanga, Ga., by Wilder's brigade of mounted inf. 14-16, Skirmish at Brownsville, Ark., by 5th

Kan. cav. 14. Action at Racoon Ford, Rapidan Station, Va., by Cavairy Corps, Army of the Potomac. 14. Seneca Station, Buffalo Creek, Ind. Ter., by Ist Ark. vols.

14. Skirmish at Vidalia, La., by 30th Mo. 15. Skirmish at Hendricks, Miss., by 10th Mo. cav. 15. Action at Smithfield, Va., by detachments of the lst N. Y. and 12th Pa.

cav. 1864. 10. Capture of Fort Hell, Jerusalem Plank Road, Va., by 99th Pa., 2d U.S. sharpshooters and 20th Ind vols. Action at Lock's Ford, Opequan, Va., by 2d brigade, 3d division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Middle Military

-, Skirmish near Pine Bluff, Ark., by

two companies of the 1st Ind. cav. OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting

Subjects. L. R. M., Elmo, Mo.-Ist. By the term "manual labor" is meant the usual labor incident to all kinds of farm work, or the trades, or any other active labor. 2d. If elaiment is unable to perform all the labor incident to his trade as a cooper, he is disabled for manual labor to the extent that he is un-able to follow such trade. 3d. The same rule will apply to labor on a farm. If unable to work more than one-third of the time, claimant is two-thirds disabled, but the rating would depend upon the report of the examining surgeon. In a great many cases it is found that claimants are only disabled to a small extent by reason of the disabilities for which pensions are claimed, and yet they may be unable to perform any manual labor by reason of the infirmities of age, or some other disabilities not claimed as due to their service. In such claims the Government endeavors to make an equitable rating in each case for the disability claimed, leaving out entirely the other disabilities that are due to old age, &c. In this way many claimants who are completely broken down and are but mere physical wrecks, receive but a small rating, as it is held that their physical condition is due to other or ordinary causes, rather than to those alleged in their claims. These are medical questions which claimants do not understand, and the result is that many are dissatisfied with their allowances, which

WHILE IN W. G. W. W., Boston, Mass.-Under act of March 3, 1883, it is necessary for the claimant to send his Barnesville, Md., by detachments of pension certificate to the Pension Office, and if claim for increase is allowed, a new certificate giving increased rate, is sent him. If he does not apply for 9. Skirmish at Ricuzi, Miss., by detach- such increase he can continue to draw at the old

G. W. O., Commerce, Mich.-If claim is otherwise 9. Skirmish at Cochrum's Cross-roads,
Miss., by 6th Ill. cav.
9. Skirmish at Coiumbia, Tenn., by 42d complete it is usually acted up.

the examining surgeon is received, providing said report is satisfactory. The claim may appear to the claimant to be complete when it is not in that complete it is usually acted upon when the report of dition; all testimony called for may have been furnished, and report of examining surgeon for-warded, and yet the claim may not be in a condi-tion to be finally acted upon. Reports from War Department verifying the presence or absence of the army witnesses have to be called for, or the witnesses are written to for further information, or their credibility is inquired into, or various other matters may delay final action in the claim for weeks or months after it is apparently complete.

O. S., Stockbridge, Wis.-Special examinations are ordered in cases where the proof is not up to the required standard, or where there may be adverse testimony, or where there may be a suspicion of fraud. The object of such examination is to arrive at a correct understanding of the claim, and to determine its merits, to do justice alike to the claimant and to the Government. Some claims are allowed after a special examination that never would go through in the ordinary way, and some are rejected because the examination develops the fact

that they are devoid of merit. C. B. F., Lawrence, Mass.-You were informed correctly. A soldier's widow is not entitled to pension unless she can prove that her husband died from causes directly due to his service and line of duty therein.

D. T. H., Bulls City, Kan., wants to know how many men enlisted in the United States army dur-ing the late war; also, how many in the rebel army. The grand total of troops of all periods from three months to three years furnished by the States to the Federal army, 1861-65, was 2,859,132. We are unable to furnish you with any reliable data relative to the number of enlistments in the rebel army, as the Government has no statistics covering the question. We endeavored to get the information from the Southern Historical Memorial Association, but as we were "Yanks" our letter was ignored and our stamps appropriated with-12th, 23d, 28th, 30th and 36th Ohio | out even the courtesy of an acknowledgment.

H. P., Howell, Mich .- The words "No case for pension," which appear upon your discharge, appear also on the certificate of disability upon which you were discharged. This was prothe grain tous opinion of the surgeon who examined you for discharge, and he was responsible for its appearance. Whether or not he had a right to do it depends upon whether he was justified in his action. He may have acted in the conscientious discharge of his duty as he understood it.

S. W. C., Weatherly, Pa. - Article 4 of Rules and Regulations of the G. A. R. provides that "soldiers and sailors of the United States army, may or marine corps, who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, \* \* \* and of such State regiments as were called into active service and subject to the orders of United States general officers between the dates mentioned, shall be eligible to membership in the G. A. R." From the above you [Note.—The cavalry portion of this should be able to decide whether the party in

Ferry, Va., on the night of Sept. 14, C. A. S., Santa Barbara, Cal. - Cur authority for the data published was Lossing's History of the render.]

13. Skirmish on Catoetin Mountain, at Middletown and South Mountain, Md., by detachment of let Mass., 3d Ind., by detachment of let Mass., and let during the war, 212,608; number of Confederate troops explured, 478,169; number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 20,725; number of Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 25,774. This, we believe, to be reliable data. We shall, however, as soon as we can got the informa-tion compiled from the records of the War Depart-ment, publish an official statement on the subject. We think you will find that you are "away off" in your estimate of the number of deaths in rebel

J. A. H., New Philosolphia, O.-Ist. The testimony mentioned will not surice in the absence of medical testimony showing your condition when you returned from the army. If the physician is dead, you cannot furnish his testimony; that is all there is of it. If the doctor's books show the nature of inf.; 7th Ill. and detachment of 3d Mich. cav.

13. Skirmish near Jefferson, Mo., by 9th period mentioned, then the testimony of his adthe disability for which he treated you during the and 103d N. Y. inf. and 6th Pa. cav.

13-15. Expedition to Pass Manchae, La., by detachments of 12th Me., 26th Mass, and 13th Conn. inf.

ministrator to that effect will be valuable, but if otherwise, his testimony will not help you. The Government does not doubt that the doctor treated you, but it wants to know what he irrested you for, and if the books do not show, we do not think any testimony will be accepted to prove the facts, 2d, No. 3d, In a claim for disease, if there is no hospital record and claimant cannot furnish testimony of regimental surgeon, or other medical testimony showing treatment during service, nor medical testimony showing existence of the alleged disease immediately after discharge, the claim will

probably be rejected. E. G. W., Bowling Green, O .- As you neglected to state for what disability the pensioner was rated at \$24 in June, 1874, we are unable to tell what ratings he was entitled to prior to said date. The \$8 rate was increased from June 6, 1866, to \$15, also U. S. art.

14-15. Engagement at Harper's Ferry and the \$15 rate was increased to \$18, also to \$24, and the \$20 rate was increased to \$24. From June 4, 1874, two of the \$18 rates were increased to \$24. We will give you an illustration: A pensioner for loss of leg or arm, if discharged March 23, 1885 would draw \$8 per month from that time to June 6, 1866, thenceforward \$15 per month to June 4, 1872 and \$18 per month to June 4, 1874, when he would be pensioned at \$24, and if pensioned June 24, 1874.

he would receive in all about \$1,600. R. H. C., Ashley, Ill.-1st. We do not know where a copy of the book can be purchased; we presume it is out of print new. 2d. Hon, John A. Logan, Chicago, Ill., or U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C. 3d. It would depend upon what the witness could 2d U. S. art.

3d. It would depend upon what the witness could testify to. The Pension Office will accept any testimony that is satisfactory. 4th. The children would draw their mother's pension in addition to their own from her remarriage up to the date when each became sixteen years of age.

> A. J. R., Crothersville, Ind .- During the first part of the war Hardee's tactics were in use, and subsequently Casey's tactics. Upton's tactics were introduced in 1867, and have since been used exclusively. The latter are published by D. Appleton & Co., New York City. G. C. New York,-If soldier pensioner dies from

causes incident to his service and line of duty, widow is entitled to pension, but not otherwise. If soldier died from causes originating since his R. M., Taylorsville, O.-Neither one is entitled

8. Action at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., by cavalry division and Army of the Ohio.

See preceding reply.

F. Pleasant Mouat, Mo.—The appearance of "sun door," for mock small in the capability of the door, "for mock small in the capability of the door," for mock small in the capability of the door, "for mock small in the capability of the door,"